MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1776.

LONDON, *Jan.* 2.

IN the houſe of commons of Ireland, on Thurſday, Dec. 21, the bill to grant the old and new additional duties, was read a ſecond time.

On the queſtion being put, that the bill be committed, Dr. Clement reported from the committee of compariſon, that this money bill had been altered in England, by leaving out the two clauſes relative to the 4000 troops allowed to be ſent abroad, according to his excellency's meſſage; and the queſtion paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Malone moved, that this bill be rejected, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Ogle then moved, that the bill be burnt before the door of the parliament houſe, by the hands of the common hangman, and that the ſheriffs of Dublin be ordered to ſee it done.

Mr. Malone replied, the bill was returned under the great ſeal of England, and it would be a great indignity to it.

Mr. Robert French was againſt the motion: He could wiſh, he ſaid, the houſe would act with firmneſs, but it ſhould alſo regard its own dignity.

Mr. Ogle anſwered, the great ſeal would help to burn it; and he ſhould never regard the great ſeal when it was affixed to an affront to the houſe.

Mr. ſolicitor general ſaid, he did not imagine any affront was intended by the alteration.

Mr. Ogle then withdrew his motion.

The ſtamp-bill was then read a ſecond time, and rejected *nem. con.* on Dr. Clement's reporting theſe words, "and ſuch commiſſioners and inferior officers as ſhall be appointed by the lord lieutenant" had been added in England.

By a letter from Cork, dated Dec. 23, we are informed, that the Marquis of Rockingham tranſport, which ſailed from Portſmouth, with the 32d regiment on board, was wrecked, between Cork and Kinſale, the 22d, when lieut. Marſh, enſign Sandiman, the captain of the ſhip, all the crew, except four, with all the women and children, and upwards of 200 ſoldiers, were drowned

By the laſt advices from the coaſt of Coromandel we learn, that Mahomed Ali Khan, Nabob of Arcot, who is nearly in a ſtate of dotage, had applied to our m——y for their aſſiſtance in fixing the ſucceſſion of his government on Omiral Omrah, his ſecond ſon, in prejudice to the elder: That this commiſſion was intruſted to the conduct of ſome inferior ſervants of the company, who have been promiſed their douceurs upon its ſucceſs. Our correſpondent, who favours us with this intelligence, is perfectly acquainted with the characters and diſpoſitions of the two brothers, and wholly aſcribes this conduct of the father to a jealouſy inherent in Aſiatic princes in their decline, who are always then alarmed at ſeeing their immediate ſucceſſor too popular during their own lives. He paints the eldeſt ſon in the moſt amiable, the ſecond in the moſt odious colours, owing to his cruelty, pride, craft, and duplicity. He truſts that our f——, who muſt have all the tender feelings of a father, will not ſtain his honour by joining in ſuch an unnatural ſcheme.

SPEECH of Mr. DEMPSTER, in the houſe of commons, on Friday the 27th of October, 1775.

I DO not riſe, Sir, to trouble the houſe on the ſubject of the queſtion more immediately under its conſideration. The noble lord (lord North) who ſpoke ſome time ago has, in my opinion, concluded that matter fully and deſirably. He has declared his willingneſs to accept of an indemnity, if the legality of the meaſure of introducing foreign troops into our diſtant garriſons and forts ſhall appear doubtful to the houſe. The expediency of that meaſure nobody has diſputed, its legality alone is called in queſtion, and in my opinion very juſtly ſo; but as this point will be ſettled by an act of indemnity, what more can be ſaid? What more can we deſire? The buſineſs is concluded.

But, Sir, I am induced, though at a late hour of the night, to ſay a few words on ſomething that fell from the ſame noble lord, and that has ſince fallen from other gentlemen of great weight and authority in this houſe; from what they have ſaid, Sir, a ray of comfort breaks in upon us. That dark and portentous cloud, that has hung ſo long over Great-Britain and America, fraught with numberleſs ills to both, begins to break and clear up. Within this half hour, I am induced to entertain a hope, to which I have been long a ſtranger, that there will be an end to bloodſhed, and that peace, harmony and happineſs, may be again reſtored to this diſtracted empire.

To forward this moſt deſirable object, as far as lies in my power, is my ſole motive for laying a very few words.

The noble lord has diſclaimed any intention of enſlaving America. He has gone ſo far as to ſay that he would not object to reſtoring her to the footing on which ſhe ſtood in the year 1763, was there a probability of America being now ſatisfied with this conceſſion.

Another right honourable gentleman [Mr. Rigby] of great abilities and a leader of no inconſiderable party in this houſe, has juſt now declared, that he will not fight with America for a paltry duty upon tea. And a third right hon. gentleman (Sir Gilbert Elliot) not ſhort of the former in conſideration and weight among us, has expreſſly aſſirmed, that he will not conſent to an armament failing againſt America, unleſs the ſame fleet ſhall carry reaſonable offers of accommodation to that quarter of the globe.

There appears for the firſt time, by what has fallen from theſe three noble and honourable perſons a diſpoſition to relinquiſh the great point of contention between our colonies and their parent ſtate; I mean Sir, the exerciſe of the right of taxing them, unrepreſented as they are, in parliament. I hope, Sir, the houſe will revert to our ancient ſyſtem of governing the colonies: For till we abandon this new fangled ſyſtem of taxing them *here*, a ſyſtem no older than the concluſion of the laſt war, I will venture to affirm that no coercive meaſures, ſhort of extermination, will ever compel the Americans to ſubmit to it.

There is no ſubject on which I have employed more reflection than on the grounds of our preſent diſpute with America; the reſult has been an opinion by which I believe I ſhall abide as long as I breathe; it is Sir, that in my conſcience I think the claim of the Americans is juſt and well founded, to be left in the free exerciſe of the right of taxing themſelves in their ſeveral provincial aſſemblies, in the ſame manner that Ireland now does and always has done. By this beautiful part of our conſtitution our wiſe anceſtors have bound together the different and diſtant parts of this mighty empire; by this ſingle principle, heretofore inviolate, they have diffuſed, in a moſt unexampled manner, the bleſſings of liberty and good government through our remoteſt provinces. Look, Sir, into the hiſtory of the provinces of other ſtates, of the Roman provinces in ancient time; of the French, Spaniſh, Dutch, and Turkiſh provinces, of more modern date, and you will find every page of it ſtained with acts of oppreſſive violence, of cruelty, injuſtice and peculation; but in the Britiſh provinces, the annual meetings of their little aſſemblies have conſtantly reſtrained the deſpotiſm, and corrected the follies of their governors; they watch over the adminiſtration of juſtice, and from time to time enact ſuch ſalutary regulations as tend to promote their happineſs and well being. And what, Sir, I beſeech you, could enſure the regular meeting of thoſe aſſemblies, ever troubleſome to governors, but their retaining in their own hands, like us at home, the power of granting the ſupplies neceſſary for defraying the current expence of government. Were your provincial aſſemblies deprived of this power, I cannot ſee wherein the government of America would differ from that of Indoſtan. And have our enquiries, in a former ſeſſion, into the adminiſtration of Bengal, made us in love with the eaſtern ſpecies of government? Do we ſeriouſly wiſh to tranſplant the the rapine and cruelties of India to America?

But now, Sir, that this ſyſtem is given up to our colonies, peace will ſpeedily follow the conceſſion.

I cannot, Sir, but commend, in the warmeſt terms, the intention expreſſed by our gracious ſovereign in the ſpeech from the throne, of ſending a commiſſion to America to empower perſons on the ſpot to receive ſubmiſſions, to remove oppreſſive reſtrictions, and to grant pardons and other indulgences to our fellow-citizens acroſs the Atlantic. There is but one ſtep more neceſſary to be taken, and peace will, in my humble opinion, be certain and infallible; and in relation to that ſtep alone have I ventured to riſe on the preſent occaſion. It has already been touched upon by an honourable gentleman (Mr. J. Grenville) who always expreſſes himſelf with elegance and propriety. The point I mean, Sir, is, that his majeſty's commiſſioners may be empowered to treat with the congreſs. I am convinced, Sir, that America will not liſten to a treaty through any other medium; it ſtands to reaſon and common ſenſe ſhe will not; for the congreſs is not only the ſole exiſting power at this moment in America, but it is to the union formed by means of the congreſs that America owes its ſtrength, and its formidable power of reſiſtance; without ſuch an union, twelve wide-ſpread, far-diſtant colonies, thinly peopled and individually weak could never act with effect in defence of what they think their violated rights; nor is it to be ſuppoſed they will diſſolve this firm bond of union, till their grievances are redreſſed.

Might I then be permitted very humbly to join my feeble voice to the honourable gentleman's before alluded to, and entreat the miniſtry that no falſe pride, no miſplaced idea of dignity and authority, may induce them to forbid the commiſſioners from treating for and ſeeking peace where alone peace may be found. Let the commiſſioners be veſted with diſcretionary powers, and left at leaſt without an expreſs prohibition to treat with that body; or let ſome means be deviſed of legalizing a congreſs, by calling one *pro re nata* under his majeſty's authority.

The commiſſioners will, Sir, I hope, be well choſen, will be men of rank and character, men of known attachment to the conſtitution, and men known and revered for ſervices done to their country; and neither too much attached to Britain nor America, but, if poſſible, impartial in their opinion concerning the preſent conteſt.

When men, ſuch as I have deſcribed, giving weight and dignity to the commiſſion they bear, come to treat and to reaſon with the Americans, much may be urged to quiet their jealouſies and apprehenſions, and to bring them back to their wonted allegiance to the king, and ſubordination to this country. They may be told, Sir, and told with truth, that parliament is not ſo determinedly obſtinate on the meaſure of taxation as they apprehend. They may be reminded that, if parliament taxed them in the year 1764, the ſame parliament, finding this well meant but injudicious meaſure offenſive to America, repealed the tax in the year 1765. They may be told, that on the memorable occaſion of repealing the ſtamp-act, their great champion, the earl of Chatham, laid the claim of America only to an exemption from internal taxation. They may be alſo told, that the ſeven or eight duties afterwards impoſed, were not internal taxes, but external port duties on foreign commodities. And yet, in conſequence of theſe external duties being diſagreeable to America, they have all repealed, except this miſerable threepenny duty upon tea. And when to thoſe arguments the commiſſioners can add, that parliament, even on this laſt article, is diſpoſed to relax, I can hardly doubt of their ſucceſs, I already ſee peace and harmony reſtored! I ſee the two countries, like two friends who have quarrelled, returning with eagerneſs to their ancient habits of friendſhip, and cementing more cloſely than before, their uſeful connection and affectionate union! How ardently, Sir, this is my wiſh, let the trouble I have now ventured to give you this night bear witneſs, if the uniformity of my conduct for eleven years that this unhappy conteſt has ſubſiſted, ſhould not be a ſufficient teſtimony of my ſincerity.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs of the high Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county Palatine of Lancaſter.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the high Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county Palatine of Lancaſter, humble beg leave to approach the throne with all the ſentiments of veneration and attachment due to the father of his people.

Deeply impreſſed ourſelves with a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings derived from your majeſty's truly paternal government, the ſpirit of which has been ever directed by the moſt ſacred attention to the happineſs and liberty of your people, we cannot, without aſtoniſhment and horror, behold a great part of our American fellow-ſubjects ſo regardleſs of theſe bleſſings, and ſo ungrateful to the fountain from whence they flow, as to violate, in the moſt hoſtile and daring manner, every principal of legal athority and juſt ſubordination.

From the whole tenor of your majeſty's mild and auſpicious reign, as well as the gracious aſſurances which have proceeded from the throne, we are fully convinced, that nothing on your majeſty's part has been wanting to remedy theſe diſorders, by methods conſiſtent with the honour of this country, and the ſelicity of its ſeveral members.

That theſe deluded people ſtill perſiſt in their rebellious oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of theſe realms, muſt be imputed to the unwarrantable and criminal intentions of thoſe who have uſurped the rights of ſovereignty amongſt them; intentions, which the moſt vigorous exertions may be required to defeat.

To your majeſty, and the only rightful legiſlative body of theſe dominions, we cheerfully commit the arduous taſk of reſtoring order and tranquility, by every means which brave and loyal ſubjects can put into your hands; and we implore the divine aſſiſtance on your councils and exertions.

For our parts, happy in expreſſing to your majeſty the duty, gratitude, and affection to your royal perſon and family, which animate this populous, commercial, and manufacturing county, we deſire thus publicly to teſtify our determined reſolution to ſupport, (by every aſſiſtance in our power) ſuch meaſures as your majeſty and the parliament ſhall think it neceſſary to adopt for the ſuppreſſion of theſe daring and licentious attacks upon the peace of your majeſty's government, the vigour of the laws, and the dignity of the conſtitution.

NEW-YORK, *March* 20.

A letter from his worſhip the mayor, to the printer.

SIR,

"Incloſed I ſend you a copy of a letter I received from governor Tryon, incloſing an addreſs to the inhabitants of this colony, which addreſs he has deſired me to get publiſhed, I have therefore ſent you a copy of the letter and addreſs, in order for your inſerting them in your Gazette, if you think proper.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
D. MATHEWS.

New-York, March 16, 1776.

Ship Ducheſs of Gordon,
North-River, March 19, 1776.

"SIR,

"I deſire you will lay before the gentlemen of the corporation the incloſed exhortation to the inhabitants of this colony, and that you will communicate the ſame to the public, and alſo have it inſerted in the ſeveral Gazettes publiſhed in the city of New-York.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
W. TRYON

David Mathews, Eſq; Mayor of the city of New-York.

Ship Ducheſs of Gordon,
North-River, New-York, March 16, 1776.

"*To the inhabitants of the colony of New-York.*

"Notwithſtanding prejudice, deluſion, and faction, have hitherto, among too many, uſurped the ſeat of reaſon and reflection, and every exhortation I have offered to the inhabitants of this province (in whoſe affection I have been taught to be happy) has been reviled and treated with neglect yet as my wiſhes for their proſperity, and feelings for their calamities, cannot eaſily be ſuppreſſed even towards the diſobedient, I cannot but repeat my endeavours to recal thoſe who have revolted from their allegiance to a ſenſe of their duty, and to comfort thoſe who have been the objects of oppreſſion, for their zealous attachment to our conſtitution, and their ſteady obedience to the laws of the Britiſh empire.

It is in the clemency and authority of Great-Britain

the expectations of his majesty's well disposed subjects in this government of every assistance and protection the state of Great-Britain will enable his majesty to afford them, and to crush every appearance of a disposition on their part to withstand the tyranny and misrule which accompany the acts of those who have but too well hitherto succeeded in the subversion of legal government. Under such assurances, therefore, I exhort all the friends to good order, and our justly admired constitution, still to preserve that constancy of mind, which is inherent in breasts of virtuous and loyal citizens, and I trust a very few months will relieve them from their present oppressed, injured, and insulted condition.

England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have united to place their whole strength, power, and confidence in his majesty's hands. The numerous addressers from all parts of the king's dominions in Europe, speak the loyalty and zeal with which his subjects there engage to support his majesty in asserting and maintaining the just sovereignty of the British empire over all its members.

The British fleet moves not by sudden and violent sallies, nor wantonly oppresses; she has lenity for her basis, and is distinguished for moderation and forbearance; but when her just indignation is roused, the experience of other nations can testify her weight and force. It cannot be sufficiently lamented, that the conduct of this country has called for so severe a rod; may a timely and dutiful submission avert its stroke.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a door is still open to such honest, but deluded people, as will avail themselves of the justice and benevolence, which the supreme legislature has held out to them of being restored to the king's grace and peace, and that proper steps have been taken for passing a commission for that purpose, under the great seal of Great-Britain, in conformity to a provision in a late act of parliament, the commissioners thereby to be appointed, having also power to enquire into the state and condition of the colonies for effecting a restoration of the public tranquillity."

WM. TRYON.

By an express arrived last night from Cambridge, which place he left the 14th, we learn, that general Howe intended a feint of embarkation, in order to draw off our troops from Dorchester point, who intended to attack his lines, which at the same time were doubly manned. The bait did not take, gen. Washington secured the heights with 7000 men, and a reserve of 5000 were ready at Roxbury, to sustain them in case of need. Our army soon increased to the amount of 30,000 men; every thing conspired to render general Howe's designs fruitless, and he has at length been obliged to turn his feint into a real embarkation. He can no longer stay there, as he is inflated on every side,

The admiral's ship, and a number of the transports had left the harbour, and were in Nantasket road. The rest of the army embarking as fast as possible, and there is no doubt but their destination is for New-York.

General Washington has already detached six regiments for this place, who are already advanced one hundred miles towards it. Two thousand men from Connecticut are coming, thirteen other regiments will soon be here, so that we shall in a few days have an army of at least twenty-thousand men, to oppose our enemies, and we have a train of two hundred pieces of cannon ready to salute them.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *Saturday, March 16, 1776.*

IN times of impending calamity and distress, when the liberties of America are imminently endangered by the secret machinations and open assaults of an insidious and vindictive administration, it becomes the indispensible duty of these hitherto free and happy colonies, with true penitence of heart, and the most reverent devotion, publicly to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of God; to confess and deplore our offences against him; and to supplicate his interposition for averting the threatened danger, and prospering our strenuous efforts in the cause of FREEDOM, VIRTUE, and POSTERITY.

The congress therefore, considering the warlike preparations of the British ministry to subvert our invaluable rights and privileges, and to reduce us, by fire and sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domestics, to the most abject and ignominious bondage: Desirous, at the same time, to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of God's superintending providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely, in all their lawful enterprizes on his aid and direction---do earnestly recommend that Friday the 17th day of May next be observed by the said colonies as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER; that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by a sincere repentance and amendment of life appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, obtain his pardon and forgiveness. Humbly imploring his assistance to frustrate the cruel purposes of our unnatural enemies; and by inclining their hearts to justice and benevolence, prevent the further effusion of kindred blood. But if continuing deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, and inflexibly bent on desolation and war, they constrain us to repel their hostile invasions by open resistance, that it may please *the Lord of hosts, the God of armies*, to animate our officers and soldiers with invincible fortitude, to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown the continental arms by sea and land with victory and success: Earnestly beseeching him to bless our civil rulers and the representatives of the people in their several assemblies and conventions; to preserve and strengthen their union; to inspire them with an ardent disinterested love of their country; to give wisdom and stability to their councils; and direct them to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America on the most honourable and permanent basis---that he would be graciously pleased to bless all the people in these colonies with health and plenty, and grant that a spirit of incorruptible patriotism, and of pure undefiled religion, may universally prevail; and this continent be speedily restored to the blessings of peace and liberty, and enabled so transmit them inviolate to the latest posterity. And

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 10.

"We were last night disappointed in an attempt, made to possess ourselves of Nook's Hill; we were too much elated with the advantages lately gained, and I must think imprudently laid out the ground in the open day, and in the face of the enemy. They took the alarm, and as soon as it was dark began a very heavy cannonade, which was kept up on both sides without intermission until sun-rise. As the fire of the enemy was principally directed to the spot we intended to intrench upon, our people were obliged to be drawn off, after losing three or four men.

"As we are so near the town every shot from our batteries must take place, the rumbling of which I could distinctly hear amongst the houses; some of which this morning exhibit the dreadful havoc made by our last night's work. If the enemy remain much longer, I am of opinion we shall leave very little for Mr. Howe to reek his vengeance on in that devoted city.

"There is less appearance this day of their embarkation than has been for some days past. Their sick and wounded, their heavy baggage, and chief part of their heavy artillery is, by every account we get, already on board; so that I believe we shall soon draw nearer to you, as New-York will probably be their destination; if that should be the case, your gallant associators will have an opportunity of shewing their spirit. We are likely to have a warm night of it—if any thing material happens, and I am left in the land of the living, you shall soon hear it."

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER III.

WHEN I sat down to address you, a resolve or vote of our *committee of inspection* for calling a CONVENTION had alarmed many good friends of the province, on account of our charter-constitution; and therefore I determined freely to examine the right of the committee to convene such a body, the necessity of their being convened, the powers which they might assume, and the confusion such a measure must produce. But in the evening of the same day on which my first letter was published, we were acquainted, "by order and in behalf of the committee," that they had *recalled* their former vote; and therefore, as the resolution for this *recal* was probably formed before my publication, I shall claim no merit in it. The public seems willing to ascribe it to motives of prudence, suggested by the general disapprobation of the *convention-scheme*---the zeal shewn among all ranks of people for the support of our ancient government by assemblies, and the little prospect that any regard would have been paid to the edicts of a body of men, constituted without necessity, even if we could suppose any number of our county committees willing to unite in assuming powers which were never delegated to them.

But those who correspond in behalf of the committee give us other reasons than the above. They tell us, that they have held a "conference with several members of assembly," and have, in behalf of this province, told them their duty --that the said members have promised all future attention to the same---but that the committee, watchful for our good, and not willing to trust them too far, still hold the rod over them, and therefore have not annulled their vote, but have only been graciously pleased to forbear, "*for the present, the forwarding the letters*" [or issuing the writs] for "calling a *convention*."

This is rather spoken in a lordly style, if it be any thing more than the assuming language of the *few* who correspond in the name of the committee. But if there be those who think a *back* door more honourable for a *retreat* than the *front*, I would not wound their dignity, nor throw a straw in the way to retard them. It is probable that our assembly may now be permitted to exercise their own judgment without further attempts to intimidate them in the discharge of the important trust committed to them by the voice of their country; and therefore, as I would avoid contention at all times, and especially at this dangerous crisis, I shall likewise *for the present* forbear sending to the press every thing which I had prepared in vindication of our injured representatives, except so far as relates to INDEPENDENCY. But that topic I propose, as occasion offers, to handle at some length. For I find the chief resentment levelled against them, appears to be on account of their instructions to their delegates. These, in the eyes of some men, stand as an insurmountable barrier in the way of their destructive purposes, and I trust will continue so to stand till removed by the clear sense of an uncorrupted majority of the good people of this province. Without full proofs of this, the assembly can neither consent to any change of our constitution, or to make the least transfer of our allegiance; and these proofs ought to be more pure than what can flow through the foul pages of interested writers, or strangers intermeddling in our affairs, and avowedly pressing their republican schemes upon us, at the risque of all we hold valuable. Nor would I be willing to receive these proofs from committees, as proposed in the evening post of the 9th instant, by one who signs himself "*A Lover of Order*," but should be styled an *Author of Confusion*.

"It would be proper, says he, that the constituents "of the congress should declare their sentiments upon "that head [INDEPENDENCE] as soon as possible. This "may be done by the various *committees* and *conventions* "on the continent. *Their* votes and resolves should "determine the question in the congress. The first "congress was nothing but the ECHO of *committees* and "*conventions*. In the present important question con- "cerning INDEPENDENCE, the congress SHOULD *only*, "as in the former case, ECHO back the sentiments of "the people," that is of *committees* and *conventions*. And thus we may be ECHOED and RE-ECHOED out of our liberties, our property, our happiness, and plunged deeper and deeper into all the growing horrors of war and bloodshed, without ever being consulted! for I insist upon it, that no committees were ever entrusted with any authority to speak the sense of the people of Pennsylvania on this question. I have already observed by how few voices our largest committee of *a hundred* them to declare the sense of so many *hundred thousand* in a matter of the greatest importance that ever came before us! Can you, my countrymen, acquiesce in such a horrible doctrine? or does not the bare mention of it still further convince you that your liberties can be no where so safe as in the hands of your representatives in assembly? "Those who are not inebriated with fac- "*tiousness* will certainly allow, that the instructions to "their delegates were dictated by the true spirit of "peace, justice, and exalted policy. Who so proper "to instruct them as those chosen by yourselves, not in "the hour of passion, riot and confusion, but in the "day of peace and tranquil reflexion?" These words I borrow from a pamphlet just published under the title of *Plain Truth*; which I would recommend to your perusal, as containing many judicious remarks upon the mischievous tenets and palpable absurdities held forth in the pamphlet so falsely called *Common Sense*.

I have, in my second letter, freely declared my *political creed*, viz.---"That the true interest of America "lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain upon constitu- "tional principles, and that I wish it upon none else." I now proceed to give my reasons for this declaration. It is fit, in so great a question, that you should weigh both sides well, and exercise that good sense for which the inhabitants of these colonies have hitherto distinguished; and then I shall be under no apprehensions concerning the pernicious, though specious plans, which are every day published in our news papers and pamphlets. The people generally judge right, when the whole truth is plainly laid before them; but through inattention in some, and fondness for novelty in others, when but one side of a proposition is agitated and persevered in, they may gradually deceive themselves, and adopt what cooler reflection and future dear-bought experience may prove to be ruinous.

Agriculture and commerce have hitherto been the happy employments, by which these *middle colonies* have risen into wealth and importance. By them the face of the country has been changed from a barren wilderness into the hospitable abodes of peace and plenty. Without them, we had either never existed as Americans, or existed only as savages. The oaks would still have possessed their native spots of earth, and never have appeared in the form of ships and houses. What are now well cultivated fields or flourishing cities, would have remained only the solitary haunts of wild beasts, or of men equally wild.

That much of our former felicity was owing to the protection of England is not to be denied; and that we might still derive great advantages from her protection and friendship, if not valued at too high a price, is equally certain; nor is it worth enquiring, whether that protection was afforded us more for her own sake than ours. That the former was the case, more especially since the colonies grew into consequence, I have not the least doubt, but that this is a reason for our rejecting any future connexion with her I must utterly deny. Although I consider her as having, in her late conduct towards us, acted the part of a cruel *step dame*, and not of a fostering parent, I would not therefore quarrel with the benefits I may reap from a connexion with her, and can expect to reap no where else. If by her fleets and armies every nation on the globe is deterred from invading our properties, either on the high seas, in foreign countries, or on our own coasts, ought we not in sound policy to profit by her strength, and, without regarding the motives of her conduct, embrace the opportunity of becoming rich and powerful in her friendship, at an expence far less than it would cost us merely to exist in alliance with any other power?

If our present differences can be accommodated, there is scarce a probability that she will ever renew the late fatal system of policy, or attempt to employ force against us. But should she be so infatuated, at any future period, as to think of subjugating us, either by the arts of corruption, or oppressive exertions of power, can we entertain a doubt but that we shall again, with a virtue equal to the present, and with the weapons of defence in our hands (when necessary) convince her that we are willing, by a constitutional connexion with her, to afford and receive reciprocal benefits; but although subjects of the same king, we will not consent to be her slaves. It was on *this ground*, and not for the purpose of trying new forms of government, "or erecting separate independent states," that America embarked in the present glorious contest. On *this ground*, and upon none else, the *Continental union* is formed. On this ground we have a powerful support among the true sons of liberty in Great-Britain; and lastly, upon this ground, we have the utmost assurance of obtaining a full redress of our grievances, and an ample security against any future violation of our just rights. And if hereafter, in the fulness of time, it shall be necessary to separate from the land that gave birth to our ancestors, it will be in a state of perfect manhood, when we can fully wield our own arms, and protect our commerce and coasts by our own fleets, without looking to any nation upon earth for assistance.

This, I say, was our ground, and these our views, universally declared from the origin of this contest, till within a few weeks ago, when some gleams of reconciliation began first to break in upon us. If we now mean to change this ground, and reject all propositions of *peace*, from that moment we are deserted by every advocate of our cause in Great-Britain. We falsify every declaration which the congress hath heretofore held forth in our behalf. We abandon all prospect of preserving our importance by trade and agriculture, the ancient, sure, and experienced road to wealth and happiness.

In short, if thus contradicting all our former public professions, we should now affect *independency* as our own act, before it appears clearly to the world to have been forced upon us by the cruel hand of the parent state.---We could neither hope for *union* nor *success* in the attempt. We must be considered as a faithless people in the sight of all mankind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving sentence. On the contrary, every convulsion attendant upon revolutions and innovations of government, untimely attempted or finally defeated, might be our portion; added to the loss of trade for want of protection; the consequent decay of husbandry; bloodshed and desolation; with an exchange of the easy and flourishing condition of farmers and merchants, for a life, at best, of hardy poverty as *soldiers* or *hunters*.

assistance of the public exhortation. But can it be the wish of all that great and valuable body of people in America, who, by honest industry, have acquired a competency, and have experienced a happier life.—Can it be their wish, I say (for such considerations) to have destruction continually before their eyes; and to have enormous debts entailed upon them and their posterity, till at length they have nothing left which they can truly call their own?

I know the answers which will be given to these questions, and am prepared to reply to them, with that temper and gravity which so serious a subject requires. It will be *asserted*—indeed it has been already *asserted*—that the animosities between Great Britain and the colonies are now advanced to such a height, that RECONCILIATION is impossible. But *assertions* are nothing, when opposed to the nature of things, the truth of history, and all past experience. The quarrels of nations, being neither *personal* or *private*, cannot stir up mutual hatred among individuals. There never was a war so implacable, even among states naturally rivals and enemies, or among savages themselves, as not to have *peace* for its object as well as end! And, among people naturally friends, and connected by every dearer tie, who knows not that their quarrels (as those of *lovers*) are often but a stronger renewal of *love*? In such cases, the tide of affection reverting to its course is like that of water long bent back, which, at length burst the opposing mounds, breaks forward through its native channel, and flows with redoubled vigour and encreased velocity, to mix itself with its parent main!

It has been further asserted—that we are able, with our land forces, to defend ourselves against the whole world; that if commerce be an advantage, we may command what foreign alliances we please; that the moment we declare ourselves an *independent people*, there are nations ready to face the British thunder, and become the carriers of our commodities for the sake of enriching themselves; that, if this were not the case, we can soon build navies to force and protect a trade; that a confederacy of the colonies into one great *republic* is preferable to *kingly government*, which is the appointment of the *devil*, or at least reprobated by GOD; that those denominated *wise men*, in our own and foreign countries, who have been so lavish of their encomiums upon the English constitution, were but egregious *fools*; that it is nothing better than a bungling piece of machinery, standing in need of constant *checks* to regulate and continue its motions; that the nation itself is but one mass of corruption, having at its head a *royal brute*, a hardened *Pharaoh*, delighting in blood; that we never can enjoy liberty in connection with such a country, and therefore all the hardships mentioned above, and a thousand times more, if necessary, are to be endured for the preservation of our rights.

If these things had been as fully proved, as they are boldly asserted by the authors of what is called *Common Sense*, I should here drop my pen; and through the short remainder of life, take my chance of whatever miseries Providence may have in reserve for this land, as I know of none else to which I can retire. But as these doctrines contradict every thing which we have hitherto been taught to believe respecting government, I hope you, my dear countrymen, have yet kept *one ear open* to hear what answer may be given in my future letters.

CATO.

CATO to TIBERIUS, GREETING.

Questions civilly proposed deserve a civil answer, which shall be speedily given to those of *Tiberius*. Urbanity becomes us ROMANS; and *Cato* is proud to correspond with one assuming the name; although he is not fond of the *imperial name*. He has no quarrel with our committee as a public body, and regards many of the members as fit to fill any station to which they may be called by their country. If he cannot support his charges against the individuals who projected the *convention scheme*, he will cheerfully acknowledge his mistake. We never expected to finish these letters without opposition. The question is, whether the liberty and happiness of America can be best secured by a constitutional reconciliation with Great-Britain, or by a total separation from it? Cato is willing to be judged by his countrymen, when the whole of his arguments shall be submitted to them. Whatever may be insinuated before that time he will scarce think worthy of regard; and it was rather unbecoming *Tiberius*, so early in the dispute, to suggest, that "the "*sentiments* (in the letters) may resemble a *modern* "(more than an ancient) Cato, who will consent to "*live a slave*, rather than *to die free*." The inaccuracy of expression, in making *sentiments resemble men*, may be passed over; for where a person's meaning can be picked out, in such a contest as this, Cato despises a *war* about *words*.

N. B. The twelve queries in the evening post are, in substance, the same as the questions of *Tiberius*, and the same answer will serve for both.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 15.

At a committee held for Nansemond county, at the house of John Aspray in Suffolk town, on Wednesday the 22d of November, 1775, present Willis Riddick, chairman, and 13 members.

BETSEY HUNTER being summoned to appear before this committee, for writing certain letters to her mother, and brother (John Hunter, of Norfolk) informing him of the situation of our guards in this county, that the people were in arms at Norfolk and Smithfield, and that our troops were crossing the river on their march down here, and many other matters of importance, the said Betsey Hunter appeared, and said, that she did not intend them as letters of intelligence, but wrote them for her amusement. The committee, having heard the letters read, are of opinion that they were intended as letters of intelligence, and inimical to the American cause.

Ordered, therefore, That the said Betsey Hunter, with Mary and Martha Wilkinsons (who were privy to and assisting in the said letters, and were also summoned to appear before this committee) be advertised in the public papers, and looked on as enemies to America.

SAMUEL GODWIN, clerk.

Last Saturday an express arrived to the committee of safety, from the general congress, enclosing commissions [illegible] a brigadier-general's commission [illegible] Prince George in that province. Private letters by the same express mention, that major-general Lee was appointed commander in chief of the southern department; although letters, since received, say, that he had marched for Quebec, at the head of 2000 men, to reduce that important fortress.

Letters from England, of Dec. 12th, say, that the packets are stopped, and of course all communication between Great-Britain and the colonies cut off; that 3000 troops were to be immediately embarked for Virginia, to be commanded by general Clinton; and, that there was not the *smallest prospect of an accommodation*.

By letters from North Carolina, we have the pleasure to communicate the following important intelligence, giving an account of the total defeat of the Scotch Highlanders, Regulators, &c. who had lately become very formidable, and threatened much mischief to the southern colonies, as well as to the glorious cause wherein all America is engaged, in support of her invaded rights, and to oppose ministerial tyranny; so that we may now safely congratulate the public on the utter demolition of the tory interest in that province, which puts a finishing stroke to the farther machinations of master *Martin*, their wicked and unprincipled governor.—Col. Moore, with a body of 1000 men, having got within about six miles of the tory army, before they thought we were apprised of their scheme to join governor Martin and the succours he expected from Boston and England, they, to amuse him, sent a flag of truce, summoning him and his followers to lay down their arms, deliver up their ammunition and stores, and repair to the king's standard and take the oath of allegiance; and in the mean while, in order to avoid him, they crossed the river, not knowing that col. Caswell was on his way up, on the same side, to join col. Moore, with about 700 men. The colonel, being made acquainted with this manœuvre of the tories, immediately dispatched an express to col. Caswell, who made a forced march, and got near five miles a-head of them, taking post between them and the governor, at a bridge over Moore's creek, where he knew they must pass, or fall in with col. Moore's main body. Col. Caswell, making use of his advantageous situation, threw up a small intrenchment on the opposite side of the creek, where he determined to wait for col. Moore, then between forty and fifty miles distant, or should the tories incline to attack him, to give them battle, although they were upwards of 1000 strong. In the mean while, however, to decoy them, he made a small breast-work on the other side of the creek, and began to treat with the tories, who had sent in a flag of truce with the like requisition they made to col. Moore, to lay down their arms, &c. in which case they should receive mercy, and be treated with gentleness. Col. Caswell's reply was, that he and his people were resolved to use their arms in the service of their country, and should not lay them down unless they were compelled to it. During this negotiation, he took care to let the officers, who came with the flag of truce, see his encampment, and the breast-work he had thrown up; and immediately on their departure caused it to be levelled, and crossed to his main post, leaving only a small guard behind, whom he ordered to keep up large fires, as if his whole army was there encamped. He did not fail to leave behind him all the marks of a precipitate retreat, taking up the planks of the bridge for about thirty feet, but suffered the sleepers to remain, that the enemy might have it in their power to come over, though but slowly, and then made dispositions to prevent his army from being discovered by them. Next morning, a good while before day, the whole tory army marched down to attack him, leaving only a small party behind to guard their baggage. Their disposition was a very good one, the main body being supported on each side by a column of flankers; the van led by col. Macleod, second in command, and the rear of the army brought up by brigadier-general Macdonald, both of whom were at the battle of Lexington, and afterwards sent by general Gage, at governor Martin's request, to head the North-Carolina insurgents. Upon their arrival, finding that col. Caswell had abandoned his camp, they determined to cross the bridge in pursuit of him; but as soon as they got upon it, his advanced guard challenged them, who were answered by Macleod with a discharge of his piece, which a centinel returned. The enemy then began a heavy firing, although without being able to do the least execution; for col. Caswell lay still, till he thought a sufficient number of them had crossed to play upon with four field pieces, which he caused to be loaded with musket balls, and were so disposed on the intrenchment (in the form of a half-moon) as to rake the bridge on all sides. About 100 of the enemy having crossed the bridge, there ensued a most dreadful carnage, and they never fired a shot after the first discharge from the artillery, but, being seized with a panic, betook themselves to flight, in the most precipitate manner, notwithstanding every exertion of col. Macleod, who fell soon afterwards, and when found had 23 balls and a buck shot in him and through him. It is supposed that scarcely one of those returned who got over the bridge, about 30 being killed on the spot, between 50 and 60 wounded, and the rest fell over the bridge and were drowned, owing to the planks and sleepers being greased, which served to trip up their heels in their tumultuous flight, as was expected and intended. A party of horsemen were sent in pursuit of general M'Donald, who took him; and the Granville and Orange militia, who were likewise ordered to pursue the enemy, took about 400 prisoners, 30 of them officers, whom they delivered to col. Alexander Martin, then on his march from the western parts of the province to join col. Moore with 4000 men. The private men he disarmed, and set at liberty; but the leaders are to be sent to Halifax, where the provincial congress meets the second of April, and it is to be hoped will devise some method to put it out of the power of those tools of despotism, parricides to their country, and foes to the liberties of mankind, from pursuing their wicked and diabolical schemes in assisting to enslave America, now the only quarter of the globe where liberty triumphs over oppression; and that she may do so to the latest posterity, ought to be the daily wish, and fervent prayer, of all good men.---Providence, which hitherto has so remarkably interposed in our behalf, was, upon this occasion, equally favourable to our glorious cause; for, during the whole engagement, there was not [illegible] were killed, whose army consisted of at least 1500 men, most of whom were taken, with 32 baggage waggons, a quantity of dry goods, &c. also 1200 guns, chiefly rifles, with swords, dirks, and some powder and ball.

BALTIMORE, *March* 12.

To the public in general and the ladies in particular.

Our repose which we have hitherto enjoyed, in preference to our neighbouring colonies, is at last disturbed; and we are now called forth to our defence. The alacrity with which our brave countrymen assemble, and the determination to fight, visible in every countenance, demonstrate, that if the enemy should be hardy enough to encounter them; we have reason to expect some wounds. The necessity of taking all imaginable care of those who may happen to be wounded, (in the country's cause) urges us to address our humane ladies, to lend us their kind assistance in furnishing us with linen rags, and old sheeting for bandages, &c. to be delivered either to Dr. Wielenthall, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Craddock, Dr. Wallace in Annapolis, or any member of the committee.

It is recommended to all the printers in this province to publish the above.

ANNAPOLIS, March 28.

The provincial adjourned court will be further adjourned to Monday before the second Tuesday in April.

We can now, with great pleasure, positively give the public an assurance of the safe arrival of the ship Annapolis, captain Hanrick, in London, some time about the middle of November: The particulars of her voyage we are not yet favoured with, but shall be glad to communicate them when they come to hand, as they do great honour to the captain and his crew, as well as to the underwriters, who generously made a present to captain Hanrick of 150l. sterling, and a handsome valuable medal; to the first mate, Mr. Wallis (since made captain of the Baltimore in the coal trade) 50l. sterling, and in proportion to the gallant seamen.

In Committee of Correspondence, March 27, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the resolution of November session of convention, 1774, prohibiting BALLS during this time of general distress, be published in the Maryland Gazette, and that the clerk of this committee do transmit a copy of said resolve to the printer.

Signed per order,

RINALDO JOHNSON, clk. pro temp.

In Convention, November 25, 1774.

RESOLVED, That during the present time of public calamity, BALLS be discontinued.

True copy from the proceedings,

RINALDO JOHNSON, clk. pro temp.

The printer is desired to insert the following extract from the Virginia Gazette of February 16, 1776.

At a committee appointed and held for Hanover county, at the court-house, on Thursday the 25th of January, 1776.

BENNET WHITE appeared before the committee, agreeable to a summons, to answer sundry charges lodged against him, which are as follows: "That he had been guilty of having a subscription ball; that he assured his subscribers, that if the committee should notice it, he would take the whole blame on himself; and that he had allowed gaming in his house." Which charges being examined into, were sufficiently proved; but the said Bennet White declaring his uneasiness for having done any thing that had caused the displeasure of the committee, begged that they would pass it over, as the first offence, and that he would pay the strictest regard to the association in future, as well as demean himself, in every respect, *a firm friend to the rights of America*. These concessions being deemed satisfactory, Mr. White was discharged from farther prosecution.

Extract from the proceedings,

WILLIAM BENTLEY, clerk.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: [illegible] with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 20 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

March 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an Irish indented servant man, named Philip M'Donald, a barber by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: had on when he went away, a brown coat, has black frizzled hair which he ties behind, is much marked with the small-pox, and is given to liquor. Whoever takes up said servant, so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, 20 shillings, if 30 miles 40 shillings, and if out of the province 3 pounds, besides what the law allows.

JUSTUS SIBERT.

DESERTED from capt. Scott's company of regulars, a spare fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, named John Ashton, and appears to be about 21 years of age. Whoever will bring the above soldier to capt. Scott, or any officer of the said company, shall receive the sum of three pounds.

WHEREAS the records of the commiſſary's office are removed to Upper Marlborough, by the direction of the Council of Safety for the province of Maryland, I am directed to give this public notice, that the common buſineſs of that office will from henceforth be tranſacted at that place.

And as the commiſſary's courts are by law appointed to be held at the city of Annapolis, where the ſame muſt indiſpenſibly be continued, the commiſſary general, anxious to relieve as far as in his power the difficulties ariſing to the people, from the removal of the records to ſuch diſtance from the capital, hath reſolved to attend at both places in every court week, which will be on the ſecond Tueſdays of May, July, September, and November; and to that end, will hold his courts every ſecond Tueſday in ſaid months at the city of Annapolis, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Eaſtern-ſhore, and others whom it may beſt ſuit. And he will from thence proceed on the Thurſday to Upper Marlborough, there to ſit during the remainder of the week for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

I alſo give notice, that for the greater eaſe and convenience of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, who may have buſineſs with me as deputy commiſſary of that county, I ſhall give attendance every Tueſday at the houſe of Mr. Cornelius Garretſon in the city of Annapolis for that purpoſe.

tf ELIE VALLETTE, regiſter.

March 19, 1776.

To be opened at South-river, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, by the ſubſcriber hereof,

THE LATIN SCHOOL, where any gentlemen that are pleaſed to ſend their children, may expect to have the greateſt juſtice done them.

w3 EUGENE FERRIS.

N. B. Any gentlemen that want to board their children, will meet with the beſt accommodations at Mr. Gerard Hopkins, jun. Mr. John Cowman, Mr. Henry Hall, and Mr. David Evans.

March 15, 1776.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons concerned, that I intend to appraiſe the eſtate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceaſed, at his late dwelling plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on Tueſday the 16th day of April next.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

Meſſ. Joſeph Warfield and John Marriott appointed appraiſers by the commiſſary.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's ſtore in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parſneps, carrots, beans, cockſtone beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the higheſt prices, by

ISAAC M'HARD,

for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS

March 5, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcribers,

A FEW barrels and half barrels of ſtrong and ſmall beer, brewed by Mr. Iſaac Perkins, in Kent county. This beer is allowed to be the beſt made in this province.

5w THO. C. WILLIAMS and co.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, March 11, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night laſt, an Engliſh indented ſervant man, named John Gibbs, by trade a breeches-maker and leather-dreſſer, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, able bodied and well made, pretty full ruddy face, ſpeaks thick, ſhort black hair inclined to curl, and is fond of liquor; had on a brown coarſe ſhort cloth coat with broad white metal buttons, a blue jacket with a brown piece in the back, oſnabrig or fine white ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and a pair of pumps with a piece of buckſkin on the ſide of one of them. As he has been ſome time in the army, and on ſhip-board in the Britiſh ſervice, it is believed he intends to get on board the enemy's veſſels. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if out of the province and brought home five pounds reward, from

2 RICHARD LEMMON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 280 acres more or leſs, ſituated upon Rock creek in Frederick county, within four miles of George town and eight of Bladenſburg, 150 acres whereof are in wood, and the remainder incloſed by a good fence; there are about ten acres of the aforeſaid land may be made good meadow with little trouble. I have likewiſe for ſale 25 acres of land near or adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, with good improvements thereon, and a valuable mill in good repair, and grinds all ſeaſons. For terms apply to Robert Whitaker near the aforeſaid town, or William Belt in Frederick county.

3

Maryland, Somerſet county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE viſitors of Eden ſchool, in the county aforeſaid, hereby give notice, that they want a maſter for ſaid ſchool: Any perſon inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible. The maſter's ſalary in ſaid ſchool is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, waſhing and lodging found.

Signed by requeſt of the Viſitors,

w6 HENRY LOWES.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed deputy clerk of Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of ſaid county are removed to his houſe, by order of the council of ſafety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, ſearching and giving copies.

REZIN GAITHER.

Attendance will be given every Wedneſday and Friday, in Annapolis, for iſſuing the ſeveral proceſſes of the court, by

5X JOHN BRICE.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, two Iriſh ſervant men, both weavers by trade, viz. Chriſtopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breaſted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trouſers; he has ſhort curled black hair, a very long noſe which appears to lean to one ſide of his face, dark eyes, and a few blue ſpots in his face, which appear to be ſpecks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age.——George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, ſtraight black hair; had on, when he went away, two ſtriped country cloth jackets, one pair of ſtriped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horſes, two ſaddles, and two bridles; one a roan horſe with a black mane and tail, trots and gallops, branded on the near ſhoulder L F, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a ſmall bay horſe about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder O, paces and gallops, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

4 GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

Annapolis, February 20, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the ſecond Tueſday in April next (on the premiſes) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Rols Key, eldeſt ſon and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cæcil county, Eſq; deceaſed,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenters Point, ſituate, lying and being in Cæcil county aforeſaid, at the head of Cheſapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles Town. There is on the ſaid plantation, an exceeding fine fiſhery, part of which at preſent rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Alſo to be ſold at public vendue, the houſes and lots in Charles Town, formerly the property of the ſaid Francis Key, the day after the ſale of the abovementioned plantation.

ts 6X JAMES BROOKS.

Patuxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indented to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will be diſagreeable to

tf 7 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

SLIM.

To be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at Sandgate farm, cloſe by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred Engliſh horſe, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, riſing ſeven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark cheſnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well ſuited to breed for either the ſaddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemiſh or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horſe on the continent, four mile heats at nine ſtone. He will be let at ſix dollars, for the ſeaſon, and half a crown to the groom, and as at ſo low a rate the caſh will be expected before the horſe is led out. Good paſture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding.

6 tf

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

32X ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

Baltimore county, Patapſco-Neck, April 3, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 10th inſtant, a dark bay or brown horſe, 10 or 11 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 14 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good ſpirits, has a hanging mane, little forelop, yellow noſe, and ſhort back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a ſwitch, but by the unkilfulneſs of the perſon who did it, it was made almoſt as ſhort as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inſide, and he had on a pair of ſhoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the horſe delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 ſhillings for the horſe only, but if the horſe ſhould be a great diſtance, reaſonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

10X JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

398 JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 5th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on, or took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, boots, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or bricklayer.

JOHN DELANY, about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, ſwarthy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of ſailor trowſers, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of ſtrong Killaſnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, as writes a good hand, and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

4 RICHARD GRAVEL.

Baltimore county, Patapſco-Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway,

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his maſter laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania, is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by

tf 10X THOMAS JONES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thurſday the 7th of December, 1775.

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